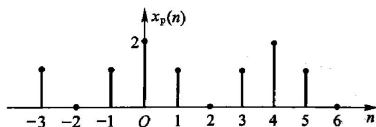


第四次作业

2025 年 5 月 12 日

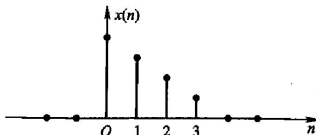
1. 根据题意, 求解以下问题: (20 分, 每小题 10 分)

(1) 考虑如题图 4-1 所示的周期序列 $x_p(n)$, 周期 $N = 4$, 求该序列的 DFS;



题图 4-1

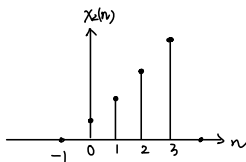
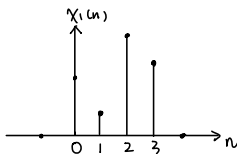
(2) 考虑如题图 4-2 所示的有限长序列 $x(n)$, 绘出 $x_1(n)$ 和 $x_2(n)$ 序列, 其中 $x_1(n) = x((n-2))_4 R_4(n)$, $x_2(n) = x((-n))_4 R_4(n)$.



题图 4-2

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \text{DFS}[x_p(n)] &= X_p(k) = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=0}^3 x_p(n) e^{-jk2\pi n} = \frac{1}{4} (2 + e^{-jk\frac{2\pi}{2}} + e^{-jk\frac{3\pi}{2}}) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} [2 + \cos \frac{2\pi}{2} k] = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & k=0 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & k=1 \\ 0, & k=2 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & k=3 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

(2) 先将 $x(n)$ 以 $N=4$ 进行延拓, 得到 $x((n))_4$, 然后延时 (翻转), 得到 $x((-n-2))_4$ 和 $x((-n))_4$, 最后取主值范围, 得 $x_1(n) = x((n-2))_4 R_4(n)$, $x_2(n) = x((-n))_4 R_4(n)$



2. 考虑一个周期为 $N = 10$ 的周期序列 $x(n)$ 如下:

$$x(n) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \leq n \leq 7 \\ 0, & 8 \leq n \leq 9 \end{cases}$$

令 $g(n) = x(n) - x(n-1)$, 求解以下问题:

(1) 证明 $g(n)$ 是周期序列, 周期为 $N = 10$; (4 分)

(2) 求解序列 $x(n)$ 的 DFS; (8 分)

(3) 求解序列 $g(n)$ 的 DFS。 (8 分)

1) ~~由题设~~ $x(n+N) = x(n)$

$$\text{则 } g(n+N) = x(n+N) - x(n-1+N) = x(n) - x(n-1) = g(n)$$

因此 $g(n)$ 是周期序列。证明周期 $N=10$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{2) DFS}[x(n)] &= X(k \frac{2\pi}{10}) = \sum_{n=0}^9 x(n) e^{-j k \frac{2\pi}{10} n} = \sum_{n=0}^7 1 \cdot e^{-j k \frac{2\pi}{10} n} \\ &= -e^{j \frac{k\pi}{5}} - e^{j \frac{3k\pi}{5}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{3) DFS}[g(n)] &= G(k \frac{2\pi}{10}) = X(k \frac{2\pi}{10}) - X(k \frac{2\pi}{10}) e^{-j 2k \frac{2\pi}{10}} \\ &= (1 - e^{-j \frac{22k\pi}{10}}) X(k \frac{2\pi}{10}) = (e^{j \frac{2k\pi}{10}} - 1) (e^{j \frac{k\pi}{5}} + e^{j \frac{3k\pi}{5}}) \\ &= 1 + e^{-j \frac{k\pi}{5}} - e^{j \frac{k\pi}{5}} - e^{j \frac{3k\pi}{5}} \end{aligned}$$

3. 已知有限长序列 $x(n)$ 如下:

$$x(n) = \begin{cases} 1, & n=0 \\ 2, & n=1 \\ -1, & n=2 \\ 3, & n=3 \end{cases}$$

(1) 用矩阵形式求序列 $x(n)$ 的 DFT, 并通过 IDFT 验证结果是正确的 (涉及旋转因子 W_N 的计算, 要求写出详细计算步骤); (10 分)

(2) 基 2FFT 算法也可解释为旋转因子矩阵的分解简化, 例如对 $N=4$ 可写出

$$\begin{bmatrix} X(0) \\ X(2) \\ X(1) \\ X(3) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & W^0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -W^0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & W^1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -W^1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & W^0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & W^0 \\ 1 & 0 & -W^0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -W^0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x(0) \\ x(1) \\ x(2) \\ x(3) \end{bmatrix}$$

证明该矩阵表示式与上一问中的 DFT 表示式一致, 并针对此矩阵相乘的过程使用蝶形图画出相应的 FFT 流程图。(10 分)

$$(1) W_4 = e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{4}} = e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}} = -j$$

$$X(k) = \text{DFT}[x(n)] = \sum_{n=0}^3 x(n) W_4^{nk} \quad x(n) = \text{IDFT}[X(k)] = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{k=0}^3 X(k) W_4^{-nk}$$

$$\text{其中: } W_4^0 = 1, W_4^1 = -j, W_4^2 = -1, W_4^3 = j$$

$$W_4 \begin{bmatrix} X(0) \\ X(1) \\ X(2) \\ X(3) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} W_4^0 & W_4^1 & W_4^2 & W_4^3 \\ W_4^1 & W_4^2 & W_4^3 & W_4^0 \\ W_4^2 & W_4^3 & W_4^0 & W_4^1 \\ W_4^3 & W_4^0 & W_4^1 & W_4^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X(0) \\ X(1) \\ X(2) \\ X(3) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -j & -1 & j \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & j & -1 & -j \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 2+j \\ -5 \\ 2-j \end{bmatrix}$$

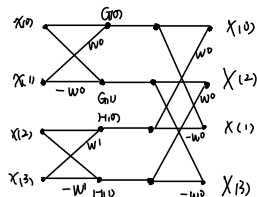
$$X(n) = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} W_4^0 & W_4^1 & W_4^2 & W_4^3 \\ W_4^1 & W_4^2 & W_4^3 & W_4^0 \\ W_4^2 & W_4^3 & W_4^0 & W_4^1 \\ W_4^3 & W_4^0 & W_4^1 & W_4^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X(0) \\ X(1) \\ X(2) \\ X(3) \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & j & -1 & -j \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -j & -1 & j \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 2+j \\ -5 \\ 2-j \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(2) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & W^0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -W^0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & W^1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -W^1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & W^0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & W^0 \\ 1 & 0 & -W^0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -W^0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -j \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & j \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & j & -1 & j \\ 1 & -j & -1 & -j \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{即} \begin{bmatrix} X(0) \\ X(1) \\ X(2) \\ X(3) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & j & -1 & j \\ 1 & -j & -1 & -j \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x(0) \\ x(1) \\ x(2) \\ x(3) \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{即} \begin{bmatrix} X(0) \\ X(1) \\ X(2) \\ X(3) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -j & -1 & j \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & j & -1 & -j \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x(0) \\ x(1) \\ x(2) \\ x(3) \end{bmatrix}$$

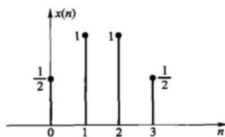
因此该矩阵表示式与(1)中 FFT 一致。

蝶形运算和 FFT 流程图如右所示。



4. 考虑如题图 4-3 所示的 $N = 4$ 有限长序列 $x(n]$, 求解以下卷积和, 必须写出求解过程, (若仅给出结果的序列图形而无相应的解释, 则不计分): (20 分, 每小题 5 分)

- (1) $x(n]$ 与 $x(n]$ 的线性卷积, 画出所得序列;
- (2) $x(n]$ 与 $x(n]$ 的 4 点圆卷积, 画出所得序列;
- (3) $x(n]$ 与 $x(n]$ 的 10 点圆卷积, 画出所得序列;
- (4) 欲使 $x(n]$ 与 $x(n]$ 的圆卷积和线性卷积相同, 求长度 L 的最小值。



题图 4-3 有限长序列 $x(n]$

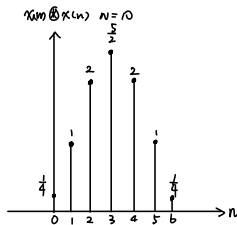
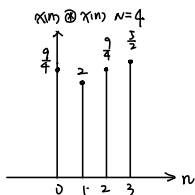
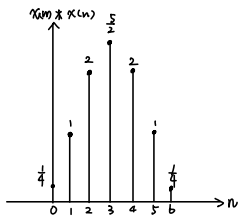
$$x(n) = \frac{1}{2} \delta(n) + \delta(n-1) + \delta(n-2) + \frac{1}{2} \delta(n-3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad x(n) * x(n) &= \left[\frac{1}{2} \delta(n) + \delta(n-1) + \delta(n-2) + \frac{1}{2} \delta(n-3) \right] * \left[\frac{1}{2} \delta(n) + \delta(n-1) + \delta(n-2) + \frac{1}{2} \delta(n-3) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \delta(n) + \delta(n-1) + 2\delta(n-2) + \frac{5}{2} \delta(n-3) + 2\delta(n-4) + \delta(n-5) + \frac{1}{4} \delta(n-6) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad x(n) \otimes x(n) &= \sum_{m=0}^3 x(m) x((n-m))_4 R_4(n) \\ &= \sum_{m=0}^3 x(m) x((n-m))_4 \delta(n) + \sum_{m=0}^3 x(m) x((n-m))_4 \delta(n-1) + \sum_{m=0}^3 x(m) x((n-m))_4 \delta(n-2) + \sum_{m=0}^3 x(m) x((n-m))_4 \delta(n-3) \\ &= [x(0)x(0) + x(1)x(3) + x(2)x(2) + x(3)x(0)] \delta(n) + [x(0)x(1) + x(1)x(0) + x(2)x(3) + x(3)x(2)] \delta(n-1) \\ &\quad + [x(0)x(2) + x(1)x(1) + x(2)x(0) + x(3)x(3)] \delta(n-2) + [x(0)x(3) + x(1)x(2) + x(2)x(1) + x(3)x(0)] \delta(n-3) \\ &= \frac{9}{4} \delta(n) + 2\delta(n-1) + \frac{9}{4} \delta(n-2) + \frac{5}{2} \delta(n-3) \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \quad x(n) = \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, 1, 1, \frac{1}{2}, 0, 0, 0, 0 \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x((1-m))_{10} R_{10}(m) &= \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, 0, 0, 0, \dots \right\} & \text{则} \quad x(n) \otimes x(n) &= \sum_{m=0}^9 x(m) x((n-m))_{10} R_{10}(m) = \sum_{m=0}^9 x(m) x((n-m))_{10} R_{10}(m) \\ x((1-m))_{10} R_{10}(m) &= \left\{ 1, \frac{1}{2}, 0, 0, \dots \right\} \\ x((2-m))_{10} R_{10}(m) &= \left\{ 1, 1, \frac{1}{2}, 0, \dots \right\} \\ x((3-m))_{10} R_{10}(m) &= \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, 1, 1, \frac{1}{2}, \dots \right\} \\ x((4-m))_{10} R_{10}(m) &= \left\{ 0, \frac{1}{2}, 1, 1, \dots \right\} \\ x((5-m))_{10} R_{10}(m) &= \left\{ 0, 0, \frac{1}{2}, 1, \dots \right\} \\ x((6-m))_{10} R_{10}(m) &= \left\{ 0, 0, 0, \frac{1}{2}, \dots \right\} \end{aligned}$$



(4) 圆卷积和线性卷积相同, 则 $L \geq N+M-1 = 2N-1 = 7$

5. 已知两有限长序列:

$$x(n) = \cos\left(\frac{2\pi n}{N}\right) R_N(n), \quad h(n) = \sin\left(\frac{2\pi n}{N}\right) R_N(n)$$

用直接卷积和 DFT 两种方法分别求:

(1) $y(n) = x(n) \circledast h(n)$; (6 分)

(2) $y(n) = x(n) \circledast x(n)$; (7 分)

(3) $y(n) = h(n) \circledast h(n)$ (圆卷积长度仍取 N 点循环)。 (7 分)

直接卷积法:

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad x(n) \circledast h(n) &= \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \cos\left(\frac{2\pi m}{N}\right) \cdot \sin\left(\frac{2\pi(n-m)}{N}\right) R_N(m) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \sin\left(\frac{2\pi n}{N}\right) R_N(m) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \sin\left[\frac{2\pi(n-2m)}{N}\right] R_N(m) = \frac{N}{2} \sin\left(\frac{2\pi n}{N}\right) R_N(n) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad x(n) \circledast x(n) &= \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \cos\left(\frac{2\pi m}{N}\right) \cos\left[\frac{2\pi(n-m)}{N}\right] R_N(m) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \cos\left(\frac{2\pi n}{N}\right) R_N(m) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \cos\left[\frac{2\pi(n-2m)}{N}\right] R_N(m) = \frac{N}{2} \cos\left(\frac{2\pi n}{N}\right) R_N(n) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad h(n) \circledast h(n) &= \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \sin\left(\frac{2\pi m}{N}\right) \sin\left[\frac{2\pi(n-m)}{N}\right] R_N(m) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \cos\left(\frac{2\pi n}{N}\right) R_N(m) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \cos\left[\frac{2\pi(n-2m)}{N}\right] R_N(m) = -\frac{N}{2} \cos\left(\frac{2\pi n}{N}\right) R_N(n). \end{aligned}$$

DFT 法

$$X(k) = \text{DFT}[x(n)] = \frac{N}{2} [\delta(k-1) + \delta(k-N+1)]$$

$$H(k) = \text{DFT}[h(n)] = \frac{N}{2j} [\delta(k-1) - \delta(k-N+1)]$$

$$(1) \quad Y(k) = X(k) \cdot H(k) = \frac{N^2}{4j} [\delta(k-1) - \delta(k-N+1)]$$

$$\text{IDFT}[Y(k)] = \frac{N}{2} \sin\left(\frac{2\pi n}{N}\right) R_N(n)$$

$$(2) \quad Y(k) = X(k) \cdot X(k) = \frac{N^2}{4} [\delta(k-1) + \delta(k-N+1)]$$

$$\text{IDFT}[Y(k)] = \frac{N}{2} \cos\left(\frac{2\pi n}{N}\right) R_N(n)$$

$$(3) \quad Y(k) = H(k) \cdot H(k) = -\frac{N^2}{4} [\delta(k-1) + \delta(k-N+1)]$$

$$\text{IDFT}[Y(k)] = -\frac{N}{2} \cos\left(\frac{2\pi n}{N}\right) R_N(n)$$